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105

PROGRESS REPORT

OF

FOREST ADMINISTRATION

IN THE

Jodhpur State, Rajputana,

FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

BY

LALA DAULAT RAM BIMBHAT,

Superintendent of Forest Department.

With a Review by Maharaj Dhiraj Col. Sir Pratap Singh, K. C. S. I.,
Musahib Ala, State Marwar.

JODHPUR:
PRINTED AT THE "MARWAR STATE" PRESS.

1892.

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No. 75 of 1892.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MARWAR.

From

LALA DAULAT RAM BIMBHAT,

Superintendent of Forests,

Marwar.

To

THE MUSAHIB ALA,

Marwar.

Dated, Jodhpur, the 13th December, 1892.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Marwar State for the year 1891-92.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

DAULAT RAM BIMBHAT,

Superintendent of Forest, Marwar.

REVIEW of the FOREST CONSERVANCY REPORT for 1891-92 by Colonel Sir Pratap Singh, K. C. S. I., Musahib Ala, State Marwar, 1st October, 1892.

1. *Area.*—There has been no addition.

2. *Boundary.*—Pillars were repaired. Boundary line between the Marwar and Ajmere-Merwara Forests was finished at an average cost of 4¾ annas a chain.

3. *Survey.*—21 villages were surveyed, mapped out, and demarcated at a total cost of Rs. 439-12-0.

4. *Forest Law.*—A code of Forest Law has been passed by the Council.

5. *Forest Staff.*—There was no change. Lala Daulat Ram was the Superintendent who discharged his duties creditably and satisfactorily.

6. *Breach of Forest Rules.*—The Forest Act, passed by the Council was held in abeyance as on account of the famine year special concessions were made.

7. *Fires.*—Only two fires occurred showing the efficiency of preventive methods adopted. The area burnt was nearly $\frac{1}{7}$th of that burnt during the last year.

8. *Grazing.*—It is gratifying to see that the forest saved from starvation a large number of cattle. It supplied a considerable quantity of grass to the Sirdar Risala.

9. *Arboriculture.*—Old nurseries were kept up and three more added. Jodhpore plantations are thriving.

10. *Finance.*—The best testimony of the economical management of the Department is that it has given a net income of Rs. 14,779 to the Durbar.—Rs. 30,754 and Rs. 15,975 have been the income and expenditure respectively during the year.

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PROGRESS REPORT
OF
FOREST ADMINISTRATION
IN THE
MARWAR STATE
FOR
1891-92.

INTRODUCTION.

Progress.

1. Considerable progress has been made by the Department during the past year. No opposition was shown by any of the Jagirdars save those of Raipur and Bagri.

Applications from Jagirdars.

2 The applications of the Thakurs of Pi, Basei, Barantia, Samail and Babra, to put their forests under the management of the State, are still under consideration of the Musahib Ala.

Inspection.

3. Colonel Powlett, the Resident and Colonel Loch, the Assistant Resident, inspected the forests, as well as the principal villages situated on the border of the forest line, and were perfectly satisfied with the working of the Department. No complaint was made by any of the Jagirdars.

Mr. Fernandez's note on the establishment of Forest conservancy in Marwar.

4. On his visit with the Forest School in January, 1891, Mr. Fernandez, the late Deputy Director of the School, dictated a brief note, on the establishment of Forest Department in Marwar, to his students; which is recorded here, as likely to prove useful to the Department:—

CAMP SHRIARI,
Dated 16th January 1892.

JODHPORE FORESTS.

5. The question of conserving the forests of the Jodhpore State, first arose in 1879, at a meeting held between Dr. Brandis and Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

It began to take a definate shape only in 1884, when Mr. Lowrie, then Assistant Conservator, Ajmere-Merwárá was ordered to examine some of these forests, lying on the western slope of the Aravalis and to propose certain preliminary measures for conservation. Colonel Powlett, the Resident took up the matter hot and suggested that, the duty of looking after the Jodhpore forests be added to those already appertaining to the charge of the forests of Ajmere-Merwárá a special allowance of Rs. 100/ a month being given. The Government of India did not accept this proposal on the ground that, the Forest officer at Ajmere, had as much as he could do to look after his own forests. The Government, however, in view of Forest Conservancy having been started in Odeypore and Jeypore, Partap Garh and Alwar proposed that, the States of Rajputana should collectively entertain a Forest officer of the rank of Conservator to advise them on the subject of Forest management. This proposal did not prove to be feasible. At last at the beginning of 1887 the State applied through the Resident for the loan of the services of an officer trained at the Dehra Forest School. Lala Daulat Ram who belongs to the second batch of students trained at that school was lent by the Punjab Government to organise and manage the Forest work in the State. Mr. Daulat Ram arrived in April 1888.

6. When he came he found that the State itself possessed next to no forest areas. Nearly all the wooded land being the property of Jagirdars or Nobles of the State; there was thus nothing for him to begin work upon. Fortunately his Department was placed in charge of Major (now Colonel) W. Loch who besides being Assistant Resident was and still is Settlement Officer of the State. Major Loch took up the question of Forest Conservancy at once as his special business.

7. There being practically no State forests it was proposed to utilize Mr. Daulat

Ram's services by entrusting him with the management of the Jagirdars' forests, the State being willing to pay all expenses connected with the direction of the work. Accordingly a Proclamation was issued to the Jagirdars asking them to place their forests under Mr. Daulat Ram's management. The Jagirdars unanimously rejected the proposal made by the State. Thus a dilemma occurred, which might have ruined every prospect of introducing Forest conservancy in the State. Fortunately however, two Jagirdars those of Dipawas and Ghanerao, offered to give up their forests in full proprietorship to the State; provided they were compensated. The compensation taking a shape either of a grant of land carrying a rent roll equavilent to the income sacrificed by the surrender of their forests or of an exchange of land for another area of equal value. The latter form of compensation was asked for, on the ground that, the restriction imposed by forest conservancy would so effect the neighbouring cultivation as to reduce the value of the latter. The example of these two enlightened and accommodating nobles was immediately followed by several others, including the Thakurs of Nana, Behra, Bejapore, Siwari, Kot, Jajawar, Shriari, Saran and Kantalia. This at once gave to the State a compact continuous belt of forest 120 miles long, situated on the western face of the Aravalis. The area of the tract is estimated at 420 square miles; besides this large tract a smaller area of about 15 square miles of State property near the town of Jodhpore, has been handed over to the Forest Department.

8. When we consider the turbulent character of the Rajpoot nobles, who until a few years ago were always resisting introduction of reforms, it reflects immence credit on Major Loch and Mr. Daulat Ram that they should have in so short a time accomplished so much. Their success is

also due to the highly enlightened administration of the Prime Minister Maharaj Sir Pratap Singh

9 The rainfall of the Jodhpore State ranges from about 8 inches in the west and to 16 inches along Aravali hills and in the east Thus the flora of all the level country is practically a desert flora, consisting of the usual Capparis aphylla, Jand, Crotalaria, Salvadora.

In a narrow belt of about 6 miles, along the foot of the Aravalis water comes fairly near the surface and as is witnessed by the flourishing fields and a thick growth of Cassia auriculata covering all the uncultivated ground.

In the hilly belt we meet principally with 3 zones of vegetation.

1 Hugging the valleys and the foot of the slope consisting of Buteafrondosa Zizyphus, with a sprinkling of Briedelia, Khair, Grewias, Bauhinias and other species which grow in places which are moist in rains. Anogeissus pendula begins in this first belt and some times becomes abundant

The 2nd belt is especially an Anogeissus pendula belt. It occupies all the lower hills and lower slopes of the higher hills and extends into the rocky undulating ground in the broader valleys. In the 2nd belt scattered Boswellia is often very numerous.

The 3rd or highest belt occupies the upper slope and all dry scarped hills The growth is composed principally of Boswellia with Odina-Wodier, fairly abundant sterculia and in places Anogeissus latifolia. The distribution of various classes of forests is thus entirely determined by the amount of moisture present in the soil Zizyphus nummularia is abundant everywhere on level ground, specially where there has been

some cultivation before. This Zizyphus when it once takes hold of ground it is very difficult to get rid of and as its fruit is eaten by every one even goats, sheep and jackals it is desseminated far and wide. In many places on flat grounds and in valleys there is a fair sprinkling of Acacia arabica which seems to be a chief timber tree of Jodhpore; being used even for elaborate carved work found in the better class of houses.

10. The work of taking up forests is not yet complete. Mr. Daulat Ram estimates that he will get about 600 square miles more in the Aravalis. Regarding the areas he is likely to get in the plains, he can at present form no forecast. The great importance and even the absolute necessity of conserving as large an area as possible in this dry and desert country of Jodhpore, requires the presence of numerous forests in the plain country, large enough to act as sheltered belt against the hot dry winds that blow nearly all the year round and to keep the moisture of ground near the surface. It is not sufficient merely to protect the slopes of the Aravalis. There can be no doubt that with the progress of forest conservancy the agricultural condition of the State will mostly improve and that the very small restrictions imposed on the people are very trifling tax in comparison with the benefit which they would eventually derive.

11. In taking up the forests on the Aravalis extreemly delicate question had to be dealt with in the matter of prescriptive right. Under the primitive system of Government that had so long prevailed, certain classes of people had begun to look upon the produce of the forests as more or less common property. Moreover there are several tribes which inhabit the hills and the foot of the hills and which depend for

their livelihood on the extraction and sale of forest produce. Only 11 years ago the hold over these tribes was very slack and they were professional freebooters. Now that rapine and robbery have been stopped, some honest mode of living has to be left open for them. These few remarks will help to explain the principles on which these forests have been classified and rules framed (for the forest rules of Marwar see appendix A of last year's report).

Importance of Forest conservancy during the time of famine.

12. It is a matter of great congratulation to the Department that, in this its early state, the people have commenced to appreciate the advantages of its introduction into Marwar.

13. Not only have the forests been the means of saving lives of thousands of starving cattle of bordering and distant villages but the people who were deprived of their harvest, on account of the scarcity of rains and ravages made by locusts, compensated their loss, by the sale of grass, pala, dry wood and leaf fodder, gathered from the forests. Nay in many instances, the family of Grassias living in the Nana and Behra forests satisfied their hunger by eating boiled forest herbs. The criminal tribes have benefited the most. The Durbar was pleased to open all the State forests to those people. They were allowed to graze their cattle in any part of the forest areas, cut grass and remove dry fallen wood, free of all charges, for sale in the neighbouring villages.

CHAPTER I.

AREA AND BOUNDARIES.

Area.

14. The area of the forests 1,91,000 acres remained the same as that in the previous year.

15. As shown in para. 19 of the last year's report, the advisablity of increasing

the area under forest conservancy to 15 per cent of the whole area of the State was recommended, up to date no attempt has been made to gain this end.

16. It was anticipated that, the Jagirdar of Raipur would make over his forest lands to the State, as other Jagirdars have done, but nothing could be decided finally during the year under report. The negotiations are still going on with the Thakur.

Boundary.

17. The boundary pillars of the Khoria forest were re-built, as they were knocked down by some of the men of the Thakur of Bagri.

18. Pillars from Nana to Bagri forest, a line of about one hundred miles in length were repaired and enlarged. It was intended to white-wash and number the pillars, but as the establishment was engaged on other important works, this could not be done.

19. The work of cutting a boundary line between the forests of Marwar and Ajmere-Merwara frontier commenced last year, was continued and finished by the end of June 1891. A strip of 30 feet wide was cut from pillar to pillar, a simultaneous strip being cut by the other side. The total width of 60 feet would serve for a boundary as well as a fire line between the Government and State Forests. The total length cut during the year was 677·10 chains or about 8½ miles at a cost of Rs. 197-11-0, giving an average cost of four annas 8 pies per chain.

20. The case mentioned in para three of last year's report, of a boundary dispute between the forests of Saran and Kantalia of Marwar and Todgarh and Merian of Merwara, is still pending.

Land Revenue Settlement.

21. The Settlement Department, surveyed, mapped out and settled a boundary

line running through the forest up to the Marwar-Meywar boundary, between the villages of Nana and Behra pattas.

22. As hoped in para 20 of last year's report forest lines were not marked down on the settlement maps and forests separated from the villages to which they originally belonged and skeleton maps prepared by the Settlement Department.

23. The village lands of about 40 villages situated within the forest tract were demarcated so that the people may not encroach on forest lands.

Settlement of Rights.

24. The rights of the neighbouring villages for forest produce have been recorded and settled, but those of the villages situated inside the forest area are in course of preparation. A wild tribe of Grassias living in the Nana and Behra forests give some trouble in getting their rights recorded.

25. The Thakur of Behra, petitioned that according to the rules published in *Marwar Gazette*, dated 28th July 1890, all his Jagir villages should enjoy the privileges of 2nd class right holders. Consequently the villages Kothar, Kumitia, Dudini, Mari and Bharoal were allowed to take grass and fuel free, to graze their cattle on half the usual fee and to get timber for construction of their houses and wells at reduced rates. His claims to get the same rights for Raghunathpura, Jiwádá and Senú villages, which he has given out of his Jagir to his younger brothers were rejected.

26. The Thakur of Jujawar was allowed to exercise 2nd class rights in the Karwará Nál of the Jujawar Forest, till his case pending for decision in the Mehakma-Khás is decided.

CHAPTER II.

SURVEYS AND WORKING PLANS AND ANNUAL PLANS OF OPERATION.

Survey.

27. The Plain table Surveyors, employed last year to survey the village lands

situated within the forests continued their work in the Godhwar and Sojat Ranges. By the end of the year the village land of Bhimáná, Thandi-beri, Wab, Dánbarli, Sánkará Kurán, Karia, Kantikákhetar, Khetarli Kúndawa, Kolwah, Kankarali, Chhapara, Thelikabala, Goria Falania, Piplano, Rawatkaguda Jainbura, Laka-ka-khet, Erriberi, Ambaliazaran, Barakhet and Baban was surveyed, mapped and demarcated. It is hoped that this will check their further trespass on forest lands.

28. The expenditure incurred under this head is Rs. 439–12–0.

Maps.

29. Three copies of one inch Topographical sheets showing the Aravali hill forests from Nana to Kuchawan were received from the Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta at a cost of Rupees 67–8–0.

30. 25 maps of village lands and cultivated fields prepared by the Amins, employed by the Department were received.

Working plans.

31. The remarks given in para 36 of last year's report stand good for this year too. It is premature to speak of working plans of forests which are not even regularly surveyed and are burdened with so many adverse rights. The boundary line can not be depended on as a permanent one. It is removed here and there where real grievences appear from any of the village on the border of the line. The pillars even, for this object alone, are not made of chunam, which will be made so, when the line is permanently settled.

Annual plan of operation.

32. A plan of operation for the year was prepared before hand and acted upon.

— —

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT.

Establishment.

33. The staff of the Forest Department Marwar stood as follows at the end of the year :—

1 Superintendent.
2 Forest Rangers.
1 Forester.
3 Head Guards.
35 Forest Guards.
1 Clerk.
3 Munshies.
7 Malies.
2 Peons.
2 Khalasies.
16 Jamiat Sawars.

Controlling Staff.

34. Lala Daulat Ram Bimbhat, the Superintendent of Forests continued to hold charge of the Department, under the supervision of Colonel William Loch, the Assistant Resident, Western Rajputana States up to the middle of October 1891. He (the Assistant Resident) was always ready to help the Forest officials, and spared no time and trouble to further the cause of Forestery in Jodhpore The Department would here acknowledge their great indebtedness to Colonel Loch, who for the past 4 years, from the beginning of the work of the Forest Department has been intimately associated with it; and by his advice and supervision has brought it up to its present state of efficiency. At the end of October the Department changed hands and was put directly under the orders, of the Prime Minister Maharaj Dh raj Colonel Sir Pratap Singh, K. C. S. I, who has kindly taken a keen interest in the work and whose direct superintendance over the Department will be of the highest value.

Executive Staff.

35. Forest Ranger Lala Gokal Chand held charge of the Godhwar Range.

36. Lala Jagan Nath who was trained in the Forester's class at Dehra Dan by the

Durbar, reported his arrival after passing the final examination of his class, on the 19th April 1891 and was put in charge of the Sojat Range. Both the Rangers acquitted themselves in their duties most satisfactorily.

37. Forest apprentice Daulat Ram studying in the Forester class Dehra-Dun as mentioned in last report passed his final examination at the end of the current year. On his arrival it is proposed to divide the Aravali hill forests into three Ranges and put him in charge of one of the Ranges. By this arrangement, it is hoped the forest area of each Range will come to about 100 square miles and the Rangers will be able to inspect the forests and attend personally to all the work carried out in their Ranges.

Protective Staff.

38. Forester Basant Ram held charge of the sub-Range Jodhpore under immediate supervision of the Superintendent, up to the middle of January 1892 and was afterwards deputed to the work of pressing and dispatching grass from the Ulwar State to Kuchawan Road, for the use of the horses of the Sardar Risala, a cavalry got up by the State for the Imperial service. The charge of the sub-Range Jodhpore was entrusted to Munshi Roop Narain office Moharar, who in addition to his own duties carried out the work of this beat.

39. A post of Head Guard in the Godhwar Range was abolished at the latter part of the year. The other two Head Guards were kept on, but it is hoped their services will no longer be required on arrival of the third Ranger.

40. The pay of the Forest Guards is from Rupees 5 to 6. It appears that this scale of salary is not sufficient to attract hardy people to this service. The present guards are dissatisfied and do not show any interest in their work. On being warned

or rebuked they throw off their service at once. The matter will be brought, under the notice of the Durbar with a view to increase the scale from Rs. 6 to 7. During the year 10 Guards were dismissed and one resigned his post.

Office Staff.

41. As recommended in last report, para 42 the Superintendant is glad to say that Munshi Dasu Ram the office clerk was promoted from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40. (Rs. 30 pay plus Rs. 10 consolidated travelling allowance.)

42. The office Munshi worked fairly well. He is gaining experience and shows signs of improvement.

43. Two Range Munshies also worked satisfactorily.

44. By an increase of the executive staff and the development of the Department, the work of the office is going on increasing and it is hoped, the appointment of an assistant to the office Munshi will be entertained to clear off the office work regularly.

45. Forest Ranger Lala Gokal Chand learnt the Marwari language and can correspond in Marwari character, the court language of the country.

46. Ranger Jagan Nath is also attempting to learn the Marwari character.

General protection and breaches of Forest rule.

47. A code of Forest laws was drawn and passed by the council, but as all the forests were thrown open for grazing of the cows and buffaloes and for the removal of other forest produce free, on account of the famine year, it could not be brought into force. The cases were generally dealt with under the provision of the Marwar Criminal Code.

48. The following statement will show the number of cases tried by the Magistrates during the year.

Description.	No. of offences. 1890-91.	1891-92.	Remarks.
Injury to forest by fire ...	1	1	
Illicit wood or grass cutting ...	6	2	
Grazing without permission ...	4	8	
Other offences	...	4	
Total ...	11	15	

Compensation.

49. The statement below shows the number of cases compounded by the Superintendent of Forests.

RANGE.	Cases compounded. No. of cases.	No. of men.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.	Average per case. Rs.	A.	P.	Average per man. Rs.	A	P.	Remarks.
Godhwar ...	81	411	454	12	0	5	9	5	1	1	8	
Sojat ...	128	162	346	8	0	3	6	0	2	11	1	
Jodhpore ...	23	32	94	8	0	4	1	9	2	15	3	
	232	605	895	12	0	3	13	9	1	7	8	

Compared with other Administrations, it will be noticed that, the cases of forest offences taken to the court are very few. It is owing to the leniency shown by the Department and also to the unwillingness of the offenders to go to the court. They would always prefer to have their cases compounded than to go through all the troubles and vexations of the court proceedings. This is not only the case with the Marwar people but all over India. The people are saved from being dragged to the courts which are in most cases a considerable

distance from their homes, from law expenses, from being absent from their works for months together; and on the other side it is a very convenient measure for the Forest Department as the Guards and Foresters are not required to be absent from their beats and permit damages to be done to their forests while they are away. Moreover it is very difficult to secure evidence for the prosecution, as the people generally side with the defendants, as they are either their near relatives or inhabitants of the same village or of the neighbouring one. They are always known to each other. By so doing they secure help for themselves and entertain a hope to be helped by the offender when they are in need of his assistance. This sense of mutual help is very keen in the rural tribes and if ever they give a true evidence in favor of the prosecution they think they have done a favour and always expect to obtain some undue advantage from it.

Cattle impounded.

As all the forests in the vicinity of Jodhpur were thrown open to grazing on account of famine, the cattle-pound at Jodhpur was abolished at the end of September 1891.—

The following statement shows the number of cattle impounded and compares it with that of the previous year.

Range.	Description of Cattle				Total	Remarks
	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Sheep and goats	Others		
Godhwar ..	760	103	1,328	128	2 319	
Jodhpur	1,191	56	39	604	1,898	
Total for 1891-92	1,959	159	1,367	732	4,217	
1890 91	2,247	121	843	874	4,085	

Forest fires.

50. Fire lines have been cleared on the borders of the Marwar and Merwara and Marwar and Meywar. In the former a

strip of 30 miles long and 100 feet broad was cut and cleared of all vegetation and in the latter a line of 70 miles long and 200 feet wide was burnt to clear the patch of inflammable materials.

51. This year the work was commenced and completed in proper time. It was carried on jointly by the officers of the Marwar, Merwara and Meywar Forest Departments.

52. A claim for damages was preferred by the Sirohi Durbar against the Department on a plea that, when the Marwar Ranger, burnt a fire line on the border of the Sirohi State, he could not check the fire from crossing the trace line and burning a hay stack lying near a village called Thandiberi. But it fell through owing to the grounds :—

1st. That no fire line was burnt near the said village, these forests being out of the jurisdiction of the Department.

2nd. A notice was served to them giving the dates when the line was to be burnt and it was proved that the hay stack caught fire few days after.

3rd. No continuous link of fire was noticed from the fire line to that stack. On the contrary the fire burning the grass came up to the Marwar forests and stopped at a distance of 50 chains in the Sirohi land.

It is very gratifying to see that the result of fire conservency has been so very successful this year. Only two fires occured burning an area of 1,284 acres. in the Behra, Bijapore, and Siwari forests.

53. The following statement will show the area in acres burnt and unburnt :—

Description.	Area in acres.		Percentage of entire area.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Areas under protection but burnt ...	7,917	1,284	4·4	·67
Other areas burnt	4	...	...	...
Total areas burnt ...	7,921	1,284	...	...
Areas successfully protected... ...	1,27,123	1,80,476	66·65	94·49
Other areas which escaped burning ...	55,956	9,240	29·3	4·84
Total areas unburnt ...	1,83,079	1,89,716	...	...
Grand total areas of forests ...	1,91,000	1,91,000	100	100

54. The expenditure under this head is compared with that of the past year as follows :—

	1890-1891	1891-1892
Cost of clearing and burning fire traces and lines	Rs. 25-0-0	...
Pay of fire watchers	„ 104-0-0	57-4-0
Total ...	Rs. 129-0-0	57-4-0

Average cost 17·43 acres per pie.

55. Most of these fires were caused by people cutting grass and removing dry wood from the forests. The Minas and Bhils are so much addicted to smoking that, they can hardly work without smoking after every quarter of an hour. They make fire from flint and have tobacco and "chilam" always on their person.

56. In the Siwari forest fire came from Odeypore territory and burnt an area of about 34 acres. No fire took place in the Sojat Range during the year, which is attributed to the scarcity of the rainfall and absence of grass and other inflammable materials from the forests. Moreover these forests are better protected owing to a good management in the adjoining Government forest.

57. Nearly all of the Odeypore forests were burning during the dry season and it was very hard work for the establishment to check those fires crossing into our forests.

58. A very objectionable practice is in vogue among the Dak runners running from Bijapore to Odeypore territory. They have to run through the best part of the Behra Reserve during night and instead of burning lantern or other convenient sort of thing, carry dry Dhow wood torches in their hands. They do not apply rugs or oil as is usually done with the torches but only beat into brush one end of a Dhow stick and burn it dry. As they run against the wind, the sparks and hot cinders fire scattered on all directions causing fire to a large area. The matter was brought to the notice of the Deduty Post-Master-General Rajputana and he promised to put the matters aright, but nothing has been done up to this.

Grazing.

59. As stated elsewhere, on account of bad rains and scarcity of fodder all forests whether protected or open were thrown open to grazing. Of course cows and buffaloes were the only cattle admitted in the forests.

60. The following statement will show the number of cattle admitted either on payment or free in the forests compared with that of the last year :

Range.	Cattle.				Remarks.
	Right-holders.	Out-siders.	Free.	Total.	
Godhwar ...	4,920	454	2,450	7,824	
Sojat ...	1,896	...	812	2,708	
Jodhpore ...	2,800	632	...	3,432	
Total ...	9,616	1,086	3,262	13,964	
Total for 1891-92	12,853	1,483	2,970	17,306	

61. It will be seen from the above statement that the number of cattle grazing

were less by 3,342 than in the preceding year. This was owing to the scarcity of grass and the death of a large number of useless and diseased cattle. Most of the people drove their animals to graze to the Malwa lands.

Fodder grass.

62 The year under report was a year of marked scarcity of rainfall and that of fodder. The Durbar and the public experienced great difficulty to keep their animals alive. The Jodhpore Reserves alone which had supplied 9,340 maunds of grass in the last year did not produce any grass this year. The demand for the Durbar horses and that of the Imperial service troops was met by importing grass from Ahmedabad and the Alwar State.

63. It was arranged to cut about 25,000 maunds of grass from the Godhwar Range to supply the State stables but owing to the want of labourers only about 12,000 maunds could be cut, out of which about 4,000 maunds of grass were pressed and despatched to Jodhpore up to the end of March 1892. The villagers living near the forest line did not help in cutting grass for the Raj, fearing that there will be no grass left for their own requirements. Much of the grass was taken away by the criminal tribes under cover of night and by force.

64. A very rough grass pressing apparatus was devised by the Superintendent which worked admirably. It is very simple in construction, so that a village carpenter can make it with the jungle rough wood. It turned out bales of a very convenient size. Each bale containing one maund of grass occupied a space of $1\frac{3}{4}' \times 1\frac{1}{4}' \times 3'$. This machine can be improved upon a great deal. It turns out bales of the same size and weight as Lever hand Hay press by John Sudd & Co: London and requires less manual labour and can be built at a nominal cost.

Fencing.

65. The old fence round the plantations at Jodhpore was repaired and in some places renewed.

66. A new plot of land was enclosed for plantation by a mud wall 3,350× 5½× 2 feet and a trench. The total cost of walling came to Rs. 92. 66,450 earthen Thanulas were built round the road side plants on the Rátánáda circular road at a cost of Rs. 90.

67. Another plot of land for planting trees was walled at a cost of Rs. 85.

68. 335 Thaunlas were built round the Sardar Resala Line trees at a cost of Rs. 67.

Natural reproduction.

69. During the early part of the monsoon, numerous seedlings of black Siris, Dhow, Salar and other forest trees were seen springing up nearly in all the Aravali hill forests, from self sown seeds; but they had struggled hard for existence and scumbed to death by subsequent continuous draught.

70. No arrangement has been made to drive out goats and sheep of Grassias living in the Nana, Behra, Bijapore and Siwari forests. They do not allow the new seedlings to spring up. These herds roam all over the forest area in season and out of season and do great harm to the forest growth. They do not mind the authority of the Raj officials and neither abide by the forest rules. They should be compelled to take away their herds as all the other village people living along the Forest line have done.

Reproduction by coppice shoots.

71. Patches of Dhow trees coppiced in the Sojat and Godhwar Ranges are doing very well and are not effected much by the draught.

72. Another area adjoining to one coppiced last year in the Sadhri forest was felled leaving standards or seed bearing trees.

The trees were cut flush with the ground and stools dressed. The wood was utilized as fuel for the construction of the tank at Sadhri.

73. It is very interesting to see that trees cut from nearly half of the area of the Sadhri forest, before the establishment of the Forest Department in Marwar have not sprouted at all. The stools have dried and cracked while those felled under the supervision of the Department have all sent out new shoots and are improving.

74. Measurements of the coppice shoots exploited in the last three years in the Sadhri forest are given below :—

No.	Species.	Measurement.			Remarks.
		One year's old.	Two years' old.	Three years' old.	
1	Dhow ...	1'—6"	2'	2'—4"	
2	Khair ...	3'	4'	4'—5"	
3	Adra ...	2'	4'	5'—1"	
4	Kumata ...	3'	5'	6'—2"	
5	Bor ...	3'	7'	9'	

75. Besides this two more patches were coppiced during the year, one in the Desuri and the other in the Saran forests. The wood of the former was utilized for construction of the State Palace at Desuri and that of the latter to turn out charcoal.

Artificial reproduction.

76. Sowings were largely made in many of the forests. The seeds germinated freely, but did not fare better than those of spontaneous growth.

77. This year an attempt was made to fill up nearly all the blanks existing in the forests of the Sojat and Godhwar Ranges. Seed was sown in pits, trenches, contour lines and plough furrows. Dodonæ seed called Relia locally, obtained from the Salt Range forests of Panjab and other seeds of

small size were sown broadcast in crevices of rocks and at other places. Nearly all sorts of seed sown germinated freely and seedlings continued to exist for some months but afterwards died on account of scarcity of rain and a long draught that followed.

78. The Locusts did great damage to the seedlings. They deposited their eggs in the areas sown and these were hatched in due course. The young locust soon cleared off all sorts of vegetation.

Nurseries and Plantations.

79. Two more nurseries were started during the year, one in the Kot and the other in the Shriari forest. The seed used was Tun, Sissu, Jaman, Teak, Nim, Babul, Sen and Mohura. They were watered from wells situated close by. Most of the seeds germinated and the seedlings lived for a couple of months, but afterwards on account of a long draught the waters in the wells dried up. There being no water near at hand the seedlings died.

80. The old nursery at Sadhri was kept up and enlarged.

81. The following statement will give the number, length and girth of the plants available in the nursery.

No.	Species.	Height.	Girth.	Total number of plants.	Remarks.
1	Babul ...	12'—6"	8"	91	
2	Sissu ...	15'	1"	450	
3	Siris ...	1'—2"	1"	55	
4	Patang ...	6"	...	11	Girth less than one inch is not entered.
5	Sain ...	5'—6"	5"	205	
6	Tun ...	3'—6"	4"	107	
7	Jiapota ...	1'—3"	4"	19	
8	Mohura ...	1'—6"	6"	460	
9	Sharifa ...	8"	...	17	Do.
10	Chil ...	4"	...	10	Do.
11	Jaman ...	9"	...	920	Do.
12	Sanatha ...	1'—6"	...	3140	Do.
13	Nimb ...	2'—6"	1"	175	
14	Kanaj ...	1'—6"	...	260	Do.
15	Bamboo ..	10'	2"	9	
16	Chandan ...	3'—3"	10"	2	
				5940	

PLANTATION AT JODHPORE.

Arboriculture.

82. The Plantations, Roadside-planting and putting up trees along the Cavalry Lines, though considered a separate branch; continued to be superintended by the Forest Department. The plantations are established just outside the city, near the Railway Station and the line; and are purely intended as a place for recreation, to give shade to the people, to check and fix the drifting sand and to serve for an ornamental purpose. It is very gratifying to see that, the object for which they had been started has been entirely gained. The people of the city who were against this measure four years ago, now fully appreciate it.

83. During the year one more patch of land, about 15 acres was enclosed along the circular road and planted with Sissu and Nimb seedlings. The trees are doing admirably well. This would serve a fourth Plantation.

84. The statement below will give the number, kind, height and girth of plants growing in these Plantations.

No.	Name of Plants.	One year old.			Two years old.			Three years old.			Four years old.			Total No. of plants.	Remarks.
		No.	H.	G.	No.	H.	G.	No.	H.	G.	No.	H.	G.		
1	Nimb	2,050	6′	2″	1,100	9′	5″	920	12′	8″	1,240	16′	1″	5,310	
2	Sisham ...	490	5′	3″	480	9′	7″	440	12′	8″	100	12′	8″	1,510	
3	Tun	...	...	...	102	4′	2″	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	
4	Babul ...	4	8′	6″	4	12′	8″	15	15′	9″	700	18′	1′	723	
5	Bor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	15′	10″	200	
6	Jaman ...	..	...	...	...	..	.	36	3′	1″	...	...	.	36	
7	Sayeran ...	...	...	...	2	1′	1″	...	...	..	...	...	..	2	
8	Khejri ..	..	...	...	20	9′	6′	40	15′	8″	100	16′	1″	160	
9	Siras Dholia ...	43	4′	2′	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	
10	Pomegranate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7′	4″	...	...	...	11	
11	Imli	...	...	...	3	8′	5″	...	..	...	...	...	..	3	
12	Date Palm ...	...	...	...	17	3′	1″	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	
13	Gulmore ...	...	...	...	1	8′	7′	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
14	Siras Kalia ...	...	...	...	30	4′	2″	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
15	Kanee ..	...	...	...	5	6′	3″	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
16	Sáta	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	6	
17	Lemon ...	...	...	...	2	6′	3″	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	
18	Gundi	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9′	6″	50	12′	9″	61	
19	Nimb Chamoly ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	
20	Bar	8	3′	2′	...	...	...	2	4′	2″	...	...	...	10	
21	Pinpal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6′	4″	1	8′	6″	3	
22	Sneera ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
23	Sitaphal ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	10	8′	6″	...	..	...	10	
	Total ...	2,598	...	...	1,772	...	...	1,457	...	...	2,393	...	...	8,250	

Exotics.

85. Sissu, Tun, Lagerstræmia, Puterin jiva, Pinus Longefolia Teak, Mulberry, Mohwa, Sandle, Sen and Bamboo seeds received from Saharunpur, Punjab, Southern

India and other places were sown and planted. Sissu has thrived very well, Jun is struggling hard for existence at Jodhpore, they are nearly killed by hot dry winds and are again revived by the change of weather. Teak has not germinated at all. It has been tried in different soils but to no success—Chil is not thriving but is improving a little. All other plants are doing very well.

86. Owing to the scarcity of water it is very expensive to keep up plantations at Jodhpore for the first 4 or 5 years. Afterwards they do not require water and could be made self supporting by sale of grass, Pala and Bor fruits.

87. Expenditure under this head has been as follows :—

Watering seedlings	...	3,266
Establishment	...	480
Fencing, &c.	...	1,343
Total Rs.	...	5,089

Damage done by white ants and its remedy.

88. White ants have been doing a great damage to the young seedlings of all the species sown except that of Nimb. They have been got rid of by using the solution prepared of the following ingredients :—

Hing	...	3	Chatauk
Opium	...	1	„
Tobacco	...	2	Seers
Ghorabuch	...	2	„
Gur	...	4	Seers
Saboon	...	2	„
Sankhia	...	1	Pao
Tel	...	5	Seers
Bhika mali	...	1	Pao

Pound these things very fine, put them all in a big earthen chati fill it up with water, hot or cold, keep it for 15 days or more till it stinks, shake it well and then use.

COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS.

Roads and Bridges.

89. A foot path was widened to enable a cart to go from the Behra village to Berari forest at a nominal cost of Rs. 2-8.

90. Another foot path going from the Saran village to the interior of its forest, was cleared of obstacles to serve for a cort road, at a cost of Rs. 3.

Buildings.

91. Siwari Forest house was repaired at a cost of Rs. 32.

CHAPTER IV.

YIELD AND WORKING.

Summery of Forest produce removed during the year.

92. Full information of the outturn of timber and fuel in detail is given in Form No. 54 and 55 attached to the report. The general remarks of the yield compared with the previous year are shown below :—

Timber and Fuel.

Description.	Timber.		Firewood.		Remarks.
	1890-1891.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
	Cft.	Cft.	Cft.	Cft.	
Removed by Raj Agency ...	4,078	9,552	19,730	8,000	
,, Purchasers ...	7,500	14,000	82,089	1,52,844	
,, Free grants ...	1,051	1,100	94,000	1,18,000	
,, Right holders ...	1,595	3,460	...	...	
Total ...	14,224	28,112	1,95,819	2,78,844	

93. The money value of minor produce removed during the year is thus compared:—

Minor Produce.

Description.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Removed by Raj Agency	620	14,322	
„ „ Purchasers	7,554	5,372	
„ „ Free grants	2,238	21,006	
„ „ Right holders	3,569	2,489	
Total ...	13,981	43,189	

DEPARTMENTAL OPERATION.

(a) *Timber removed Departmentally.*

Timber.

94. The principal increase under this head, was owing to the outturn of sixteen thousand eight hundred and fifty nine Dhow golias received from the Godhwar and Sojat Range forests, to meet the demand of tent pegs, on the auspicious occasion of H. H. the Heir-Apparent's marriage held in the current year. One hundred and thirty eight Odhans were also supplied to the Raj for the Desuri Palace.

(b) *Fuel removed Departmentally.*

Fuel.

95. The decrease under this head is particularly due to the fact that no work was undertaken this year. The experience of the last year fully proved that the Department could not compete with the market if worked Departmentally. Only two thousand maunds of firewood were outturned from Saran forest, and six hundred maunds of charcoal were prepared therefrom for sale, at a cost of Rs. 125/ out of this stock 95 maunds of charcoal were sold locally

during the year and the remainder is to be sent to Jodhpur for sale.

(c) *Bamboos.*

Minor Produce.

96. As it was necessary to protect the new seedlings of the Jodhpur Plantations against the summer heat as well as the damage done by cattle to the Road side plants, four thousand seven hundred and seventy five bamboos were cut from the Bijapur and Behra forests, to utilize them for making a bamboo fence (Thaunlas) for the purpose.

(d) *Grass.*

97. Eight thousand seven hundred and seventy five maunds of grass was cut from the Godhwar and Sojat Range forests for the supply of the horses of the Sardar Rasala at Jodhpur. One thousand three hundred and sixty six maunds of grass were cut from the Jodhpur forest, out of which 388 maunds were supplied to the Raj Department.

(e) *Pala (Zizyphus leaves.)*

98. Fifteen thousand one hundred and thirty nine *odas* of Pala were cut from the Jodhpur forests. Out of this 4,552 *odas* were supplied to the Hawala Department for Rs. 1 138 and 9,533 *odas* sold to the peopole for Rs 2,383.

(f) *Bithoras.*

99. Three hundred and twenty five bithoras were removed from the forests, out of which 247 were supplied to the Raj Departments for Rs. 186 during the year.

(g) *Honey.*

100. Honey worth Rs. 9 was removed by Raj Agency during the year.

II.—REMOVAL OF PRODUCE BY PURCHASERS.

(a) *Timber.*

Timber.

101. Twenty one thousand six hundred and twenty one Dhow dandas, two thousand eighty four Kher and Dhow Dengars, one thousand six hundred and sixty three golias, five hundred and eighteen Dhow Hals, ten odhans, fifty nine Balies, seventy five Kanics, two hundred and twenty three Dhow Singries, nine Mayals, one Balewan, four thoblies, three Balindas, eight Páts, two hundred and sixty five Ins, four thousand one hundred and twenty Kamries head loads, fifty Salar trees, fifteen Karia trees, one Simbal tree, one Khejri tree; 65 cft. of Dhow, 41 cft. of Keeb, 15·84 of Holdu, 17 cft. of Mokha were removed by purchasers for Rs. 1,433 during the year. The amount of Rs. 1,736-7-0 was also received on account of the outstanding of the previous year; making a total realization of Rs. 3,169-7-0.

(b) *Fire-wood.*

Fuel.

102. One lakh fifty two thousands and eight hundred cubic feet or 38,211 maunds of fuel were removed from the forest during the year for Rs. 3,141; out of which thirty seven thousand maunds were supplied to the Raj for Rs. 3,030 and the remainder to the people.

(c) *Bamboos.*

Minor Produce.

103. Ten thousand six hundred and seventy-seven bamboos were removed from the following forests.

Name of forests.		No.	Amount.
Nana	...	1,100	24-12-0
Behra	...	7	0-3-6
Bijapur	...	4,240	95-6-3
Sadri	...	1,798	40-8-3
Desuri	...	168	3-12-6
Ganthi	...	462	10-6-6
Vagol	...	1,402	31-8-6
Kot	...	1,500	33-12-0
Total	...	10,677	240-5-6

(d.) Grass and Grazing.

104. The following statement shows the revenue, realized from this source during the year, as compared with that of the previous year.

Description.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Grass	3,816	454*	The amount of Rs. 6,510 actually realized includes Rs. 2,168 received from Right holders and Rs. 73 on account of outstanding of previous year.
Grazing	1,099	3,167	
Total ...	4,915	3,621	

105 * Last year the grass was not cut by the Department. It was sold to the Land Revenue Department and the value received was shown in the statement giving a detail of the forest produce removed by purchasers. This year it has been cut Departmentally and the revenue debited to that head, hence the decrease.

(e) Minor Produce.

Description.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	The amount of Rs. 1,673 actually realized under this head includes Rs. 286 received from the Right holders and Rs. 35 on account of the outstanding of the previous year.
Palá...	1,033	324	
Mohya	87	113	
Palas leaves	...	43	
Khakha	...	544	
Honey and wax, &c. ...	145	182	
Mangoes	47	4	
Mahwa	3	17	
Bithoras	9	...	
Sanias	137	22	
Kair...	...	4	
Akrá	...	3	
Bair...	...	10	
Lakh	4	...	
Miscellaneous	104	126	
Total ...	2,469	1,392	

For decrease see para given above.

III.—FREE GRANTS.

106. The following free-grants were made to Right holders in the Marwar Forests:—

Description.	Estimated value.		Remarks.
	1890-91.	1891-92.	
Timber	389	400	
Fuel	1,408	1,844	
Bamboos	18	...	
Grass	945	18,643	
Grazing	1,275	2,210	
Total ...	4,035	23,097	

IV.—RIGHT HOLDERS.

(a) *Timber.*

107. The well dues charged from the cultivators of B. and C. villages amounted to Rs 421-8-0 out of which Rs. 191-8-0 were actually realized during the year. Owing to the scarcity of rains, the people did not cultivate land to the same extent as last year, hense less wood was required for agricultural purposes.

(b) *Grass and Grazing.*

108. The B. class villagers pay nothing for the grass taken by them. The amount of Rs. 66-0-0 was received from the C. class villagers for 1,286 maunds of grass at reduced rate.

109. Nine thoueand six hundred and sixteen heads of cattle belonging to the Right-holders were admitted in the forests and Rs 2,158 were charged from them at reduced rates.

(c) *Pala.*

110. 525 cart loads of pala were supplied to Right-holders' and Rs 271 received from them at reduced rates.

(d) *Khaka.*

111. 984 head loads of khaka (Dry fallen leaves from Dhow and other trees) were given to the Right-holders for Rs 15 at famine rates.

CHAPTER V.

Financial Result.

112. The Financial results of the year compare as follows with those of the previous year.

Particulars.	1890-91	1891-92.	Remarks.
Revenue realized	8,291	14,358	
Outstandings	9,115	11,896	
Total ...	17,406	26,254	
Saleable stock in favour of the year	3,512	4,500	
Total revenue ...	20,918	30,754	
Expenditure	10 692	15,975	
Surplus or Dificit	+10,226	+14,779	

113. The revenue was Rs 9,836 in excess of the previous year and is thus accounted for—

Increase under	Rs.
Ia.—Timber ...	559
Ib.—Bamboos ...	5
Id.—Grass and other minor produce ...	12,558
IIb.—Fire wood and charcoal	858
IIc.—Bamboos ...	74
III.—Confiscated Forest produce ...	234
Vc.—Other Sources	900
Total increase	15,488
Decrease under other sub-heads	5,652
Net increase ...	9,836

114. The total expenditure is Rs 5,283 in excess of the previous year.

Year.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Plus or Minus.
A.—Conservancy and works ..	1,635	6,829	+5,194
B.—Establishment	9,056	9,146	+ 90
Total ...	10,691	15,975	

115. The increase in A. Conservancy and works was due to grass cutting expenses defrayed by the Department as it was cut and removed from the Aravalli forests and brought to Jodhpur.

116. B. Establishment shows an increase of Rs. 90 which is accounted for a Hindi writer having been entertained for the Sojat Range office.

117. The receipts and charges of the past two years may be thus arranged under the three main heads.

Year.	I.—Timber and other Departmental Operations.		II.—Other Revenue.		III.—Formation protection and improvement of Forests.	Total.		Remarks
	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.		Receipts.	Charges.	
1890-91 ...	500	311	7,701	9,037	744	8,201	10,092	
1891-92 ...	2,501	5,328	11,857	9,908	739	14,358	15,975	

118. The above figures given under the head of receipts do not include Rs 2,505 realized on account of outstanding of the previous year.

119. The following returns are herewith attached.

Annual.	Form.	Number.
Do.	do.	49
Do.	do.	50
Do.	do.	51
Do.	do.	52
Do.	do.	54
Do.	do.	55*
Do.	do.	56
Do.	do.	58
Do.	do.	59
Do.	do.	60
Do.	do.	61
Do.	do.	62

Annual Form No. 49.

Forest Department, Marwar State. Area of the Forests, 1891-92.

STATE.	RANGE.	AREA ON 1ST APRIL 1891.		Added during the year.	Excluded or transferred to other heads.	AREA ON 1st APRIL 1892.		No. and date of Kafiyat of addition or transfer.	REMARKS.
		Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.			Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.		
MARWAR ...	Godhwar ...	1,35,040	211	.....	.....	1,35,040	211		
	Sojat ...	46,720	73	.....	.....	46,720	73		
	Jodhpur ...	9,240	14	.....	.....	9,240	14		
	TOTAL ...	1,91,000	298	.....	.....	1,91,000	298		

Annual Form No. 50.

Forest Department, Marwar State. Register of Breaches of Forest Rules during 1891-92.

Forest Range and Civil Pargana.	Cases pending from 1890-91.	NEW CASES OF THE YEAR.					Total Cases.	DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.						Cases pending at close of the year.	Remarks.
		Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor produce.	Grazing without permission or in tract in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Total new cases during the year.		Convictions.		Acquittals.		Total.			
								Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.		
A.—Cases tried by Hakims—															
Godhwar	1	1	...	2	4	7	8	4	7	...	...	4	7	4	
Sojat	5	...	2	6	...	8	13	9	16	...	...	9	16	4	
Total ..	6	1	2	8	4	15	21	13	23	...	...	13	23	8	
B.—Class compounded by Forest officials															
Godhwar	...	...	18	48	15	81	81	81	411	...	...	81	411	...	
Sojat	...	...	60	68	...	128	128	128	162	...	...	128	162	...	
Jodhpur	...	...	8	15	...	23	23	23	32	...	...	23	32	...	
Total ...	...	...	86	131	15	232	232	232	605	...	...	232	605	...	
Grand Total ...	6	1	88	139	19	247	253	245	628	...	...	245	628	8	

Annual Form No. 51.

Forest Department, Marwar State. Area of Forest Tracts protected from Fire during the dry Season 1892,—to accompany Report for 1891-92.

Range.	Forest Tracts.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area actually protected up to 15th June 1892.	During dry season of 1892.			Cost during the season.	Remarks.
				Area attempted to be protected.	Failures.	Actually protected.		
							Rs.	
Godhwar	Sewari Block	1891	106,222	113,920	1,284	112,636	57	
	Desuri do.	1891	29,501	21,120	.....	21,120	.....	
Sojat	Kantalia do.	.....	46,718	46,720	.....	46,720	.....	
Jodhpore	Jodhpore	1889	9,238	9,240	.....	9,240	.....	
	Total ...	.....	183,679	191,000	1,284	189,716	57	

Annual Form No. 52.

Forest Department, Marwar State. Area of Plantations.

Range.	Name of Plantation.	Area in Acres.				Receipts of the year.	Charges of the year.	Remarks
		On 1st April 1891.	Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Area on 31st March 1892.			
						Rs.	Rs.	
Godhwar ...	Sadri	2	.....	.....	2	5	30	
Jodhpur ...	Plantation No. 1 to 4	61	.....	.....	61	1,366	5,089	
	Total ...	63	.....	.....	63	1,371	5,119	

Annual Form No. 54.

Forest Department, Marwar State. Outturn (in cubic feet solid) of Timber and fuel during the year 1891-92, and Agency of Exploitation.

Range.	Timber in the Rough Logs.					Timber in the Rough Poles.					Sawn or Squared Timber.					Miscellaneous.					Fuel.					Total.
	Raj Agency.	Purchasers.	Free Grants.	Right Holders.	Total.	Raj Agency.	Purchasers.	Free Grants.	Right Holders.	Total.	Raj Agency.	Purchasers.	Free Grants.	Right Holders.	Total.	Raj Agency.	Purchasers.	Free Grants.	Right Holders.	Total.	Raj Agency.	Purchasers.	Free Grants.	Right Holders.	Total.	
Godhwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,552	10,000	1,100	322	18,974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,49,644	87,000	...	2,36,644	2,55,618
Sojat ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	4,000	...	3,138	9,138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	3,200	31,000	...	42,200	51,338
Jodhpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	9,552	14,000	1,100	3,460	28,112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	1,52,844	1,18,000	...	2,78,844	3,06,956

Annual Form No. 55.

Forest Department, Marwar State. Outturn of Minor Forest Produce during the year 1891-92.

Range.	Description of Produce.	PRODUCE REMOVED OR UTILIZED.										Remark
		Raj Agency.		Purchasers.		Free grant.		Right Holders.		Total.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Godhwar ...	Bamboos (No.) ...	4,775	238	10,677	240	...	...	...	...	15,452	478	
	Grass (maunds) ...	7,462	7,462	5,460	460	1,48,100	18,512	1,280	66	1,62,302	26,500	
	Grazing (cattle) ...	...	...	1,596	1,019	3,937	1,611	402	186	5,935	2,816	
	Do. Chila (Pass dues) ...	...	...	...	1,256	...	...	...	...	...	1,256	
	Pala (carts) ...	...	...	238	241	...	...	525	271	763	512	
	Moya (Head loads) ...	...	...	1,253	115	...	...	...	...	1,253	113	
	Khaka do. ...	...	...	10,854	272	...	...	456	7	11,310	279	
	Mohwa (maunds) ...	...	...	8	17	...	...	...	...	8	17	
	Palas leaves (Head loads) ...	...	...	370	12	...	...	...	...	370	12	
	Honey and wax, &c. ...	...	9	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	176	
	Mangoes ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	

Sojat ...	Grass (maunds)	...	1,309	1,300	18	2	2,109	131	...	...	3,418	1,433
	Grazing (cattle)	...	...	...	...	...	822	149	1,900	539	2,722	688
	Do. Chila (Pass dues)	...	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	94
	Pala (Head loads) do.	...	...	...	1,304	83	...	...	...	...	1,304	83
	Palas leaves do.	...	...	...	998	31	...	...	...	...	998	31
	Khakia do.	...	...	...	8,709	272	4,900	153	528	8	14,137	433
	Haney and wax	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	15
Jodhpore ...	Grass (maunds)	...	1,366	1,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,366	1,366
	Grazing (cattle)	...	...	...	632	926	870	450	2,800	1,412	4,302	2,788
	Pala (Baskets)	...	15,139	3,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,139	3,785
	Sinia (Head loads)	...	...	...	712	22	...	...	...	...	712	22
	Ker do.	...	...	...	135	4	...	...	...	...	135	4
	Akera ...	...	...	...	92	3	...	...	...	...	92	3
	Bithooras (No.)	...	325	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	325	162
	Bor ...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
	Chila (Pass dues)	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	31
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	126	...	...	...	...	...	126
	TOTAL	...	80,367	14,322	43,056	5,420	1,60,729	21,603	7,891	2,489	2,42,043	43,237

Annual Form No. 56.

Forest Department, Marwar State. Account of Timber and other Produce cut or collected by Raj Agency and brought to sale Depots or sold locally during the year 1891-92.

PARTICULARS.	No. or quantity.	Cubic feet.	Total of each head. No. or quantity.	Total of each head. Cubic feet.	PARTICULARS.	No. or quantity	Cubic feet.	Total of each head. No. or quantity.	Total of each head. Cubic feet.	Remarks.
					Timber					
Balance at commencement of the year ...					Disposals.					
					1. True disposals.					
					Sold locally.					
Godhwar Range.										
Dándás	1,933				*Godhwar Range.*					
Mial	118									
Thobli	101				Dandás	1,226				
Kani	314				Odhan	138		1,364		
Thambá	56									
Balwan	59									
Singri	34		2,675							
Sojat Range.										
Dándas	1,471				*Sojat Range.*					
Mial	8									
Balies	214				Dandás	192		192		
Balind	9				Removed by Purchasers from Depot.					
Thambá	14	...	1,716		Jodhpur-sub-Range					
					Golias	4,522		4,522		
Total Balance ...	...		4,391		Used by the Department.					
					Jodhpur-sub-Range.					
Receipts.					Golias	207		207		
1. True receipts.					Struck off on account of being damaged—					
Received and sold locally—					*Godhwar Range.*					
Godhwar Range.										
Golias	12,564				Dandás					
Odhan	138		12,702		Thambá	400				
Sojat Range.					Singri	22				
Golias	4,315		4,315			15		437		
Total true Receipts. ...			17,017		Total True disposals ...			6,722		

II. Cross receipts.

Jodhpur-sub-Range.			
Golias	13,359	13,359	
Total Cross Receipts ...		13,359	
Total Receipts		30,376	
Grand Total		34,767	

Firewood

Balance at commencement of the year.			
Godhwar Range	1,955	1,955	
Sojat Range	9,800	9,800	
Total Balance ...		11,755	
Receipts.			
I. True receipts.			
Received from the Forest.	220	220	
Total true receipts ..		220	

II. Cross disposals.

Godhwar Range.			
Golias	11,964	11,964	
Sojat Range.			
Golias	1,395	1,395	
Total Cross Disposals ...		13,359	
Balance at close of the year.			
Godhwar Range.			
Dandas	367		
Golias	600		
Mial	118		
Thobli	101		
Kani	314		
Bilewan	59		
Thamba	34		
Singri	19	1,612	
Sojat Range			
Dandas	4,199		
Mial	8		
Balis	214		
Balinda	9		
Thambas	14	4,444	
Jodhpur-sub-Range			
Golias	8,630	8,360	
Total Balance		14,686	
Total Disposals		34,767	
Disposals.			
I. True receipts.			
Sold locally.			
Godhwar Range	440		
Sojat Range	50	490	
Removed by purchasers by depot.			
Jodhpur-sub-Range	382	382	
Total true disposals ...		872	

Annual Form No. 56.—(*Continued.*)

Forest Department, Marwar State. Account of Timber and other Produce cut or collected by Raj Agency and brought to sale Depots or sold locally during the year 1891-92.

PARTICULARS.	No. or quantity.	Cubic feet.	Total of each head. No. or quantity.	Total of each head. Cubic feet.
II. Cross receipts.				
Jodhpur sub-Range.	1,310		1,310	
Total cross receipts ...			1,310	
Total receipts ...			1,530	
Grand total ...			13,285	
			Charcoal	
Receipts. Received from the Forest.				
Sojat Range.	600		600	
Total receipts ...			600	
			Bamboos	
Balance at commencement of the year.				
Sojat Range.	330		330	
Total balance			330	

PARTICULARS.	No. or quantity.	Cubic feet.	Total of each head. No. or quantity.	Total of each head. Cubic feet.	Remarks.
II. Cross disposals.					
Godhwar Range	1,310		1,310		
Total cross disposal ...			1,310		
Total disposals ...			2,182		
Balance at close of the year.					
Godhwar Range	425		425		
Sojat-Range	9,750		9,750		
Jodhpur-sub-Range	928		928		
Total balance ...			11,103		
Grand total ..			13,285		
Disposals. Sold locally.					
Sojat Range	95		95		
Total disposal ...			95		
Balance at close of the year.					
Sojat Range	505		505		
Total balance ...			505		
Grand total ...			600		
Disposals.					
I. True disposal.					
Used by the department	2,926		2,926		

Receipts.				Disposals.			
I. True receipts.				struck off on account of being lost ..		461	461
Received from the Forest.				Total true disposal ...			3,387
Godhwar Range.		4,774	4,774	II. Cross disposals.			
Total true receipts ...			4,774	*Godhwar Range*		4,276	4,276
II. Cross receipts.				Total cross disposals ...			4,276
Jodhpur sub-Range.		4,276	4,276	Total disposal ...			7,663
Total cross receipts ..			4,276	Balance at close of the year.			
Total receipts ...			9,050	*Godhwar Range*		37	37
Grand total ...			9,360	*Sojat Range*		330	330
Balance at commencement of the year.				*Jodhpur-sub-Range*		1,350	1,350
				Total balance ...			1,717
				Grand total ...			9,380
Jodhpur sub-Range.							
Grass (maunds)		132	132	Disposals.			
Pálá (baskets)		192	192	Sold locally.			
Total balance ...			324	*Godhwar Range.*			
				Grass (maunds)		3,626	3,626
Receipts.				*Sojat Range.*			
Received from the Forest.				Grass (maunds)		542	542
Godhwar Range.				*Jodhpur sub-Range.*			
				Grass (maunds)		388	
Grass (maunds)		7,462	7,462	Pala (baskets)		14,085	
Sojat Range.				Bithoras (No.)		247	14,720
				Used by the department.			
Grass (maunds)		1,300	1,300	*Jodhpur-sub-Range.*			
Jodhpur sub-Range.				Grass (maunds)		710	
				Pala (baskets)		1 238	1,948
Grass (maunds)		1,366		Struck off on account of being damaged			
Pala (baskets)		15,131	16,822	Godhwar Range grass ...		478	478
Bithoras (No.)		325		Sojat ,, ,, ...		140	140
				Balance at close of the year.			
				Godhwar Range.			
Total receipts ..			25,584	Grass		3,358	3,358
				Sojat Range.			
Grand total			25,908	Grass		618	618
				Jodhpur Range.			
				Grass (maunds) ...		400	400
				Bithoras (No.)		78	278
				Grand total ...			25,908

Miscellaneous.

Annual Form No. 58.

Forest Department, Marwar State. Summary of Revenue of different Ranges of Marwar Forests during 1891-92.

Budget Heads.	Godhwar Range.			Sojat Range.			Jodhpur Sub-Range.			Total.			Remarks.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
RECEIPTS.													
I.—Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Raj Agency—													
[a] Timber	22	6	...	5	12	...	...	...	...	28	2	...	
[b] Firewood and charcoal	11	10	...	54	4	6	...	...	...	65	14	6	
[c] Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
[d] Grass and other minor Produce	11	...	...	...	...	...	2,496	1	...	2,507	1	...	
II.—Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by purchasers or consumers—													
[a] Timber	2,825	1	9	533	13	...	2	...	...	3,360	14	9	
[b] Firewood and charcoal	49	12	8	61	4	...	...	...	...	111	...	8	
[c] Bamboos	231	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	231	5	6	
[d] Grazing and Fodder grass	3,331	8	9	784	4	4	2,394	7	10	6,510	4	11	
[e] Other minor Produce	1,463	1	6	449	2	6	201	1	4	1,673	5	4	
III.—Confiscated drift and waifwood—	240	14	...	23	14	...	...	...	...	264	12	...	
IV.—Revenue from Forests not managed by Raj—													
[a] Duty on Foreign Timber and other Forest Produce													
[b] Revenue from shared and private Forests ...													
V.—Miscellaneous—													
[a] Fines and forfeitures													
[b] Refunds													
[c] Other sources	1,186	11	3	325	14	6	598	5	9	2,110	13	6	
Total ...	8,973	7	5	2,198	4	10	5,691	13	11	16,863	10	2	

Annual Form No. 58.—*(Continued).*

Forest Department, Marwar State. Summary of Expenditure of different Ranges of Marwar Forests during 1891-92.

BUDGET HEADS.	Direction.			Godhwar.			Sojat.			Jodhpur.			Total.			REMARKS.
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS.																
I.—TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE REMOVED FROM THE FORESTS BY RAJ-AGENCY—																
(a) Timber	...	...	...	481	14	0	52	4	0	.....	...	...	534	2	0	
(b) Fire wood and charcoal	...	...	...	572	12	6	101	0	0	.....	...	...	673	12	6	
(c) Bamboos	...	...	...	159	0	3	...	...	...	.....	...	...	159	0	3	
(d) Grass and other minor Produce ...	....	...	...	2,246	5	2	401	5	0	1,313	6	5	3,961	0	7	
II.—TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE REMOVED FROM THE FORESTS BY PURCHASERS OR CONSUMERS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	
III.—CONFISCATED, DRIFT, AND WAIFWOOD.	...	...	..	0	2	0	...	...	...	.....	...	...	0	2	0	
IV.—REVENUE FROM FORESTS NOT MANAGED BY RAJ.																
(a) Duty on Foreign timber and other Forest Produce.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	
(b) Revenue from shared and private Forests ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	
V.—RENT OF LEASED FORESTS AND PAYMENTS TO SHARE-HOLDERS IN FORESTS MANAGED BY RAJ.																
VI.—LIVE-STOCK, STORES, TOOLS AND PLANTS—																
(a) Purchase of Cattle	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	68	8	0	60	8	0	
(b) Feed and keep of Cattle	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	0	12	8	0	
(c) Purchase of Stores, Tools, and Plants ...	110	1	3	...	...	...	0	6	6	73	0	6	183	8	3	
VII.—COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS—																
(a) Roads and Bridges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	..	
(b) Buildings	...	...	...	31	11	8	...	...	...	.....	...	...	31	11	8	
(c) Other Works	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	
VIII.—DEMARCATION IMPROVEMENT AND EXTENSION OF FORESTS—																
(a) Demarcation	...	...	...	213	12	6	...	...	...	.....	...	...	213	12	6	
(b) Compensation of land and Rights ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	
(c) Surveys and working plans	14	15	3	169	2	3	255	10	9	.....	...	...	439	12	5	
(d) Sowing and Planting	...	..	...	29	8	6	13	15	6	.....	...	...	43	8	0	
(e) Protection from fire	...	...	...	57	4	0	...	...	...	.....	...	...	57	4	0	
(f) Other works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	
IX.—MISCELLANEOUS—																
(a) Refunds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	
(b) Law charges	...	...	..	...	...	..										
(c) Other charges	...	...	...	137	14	9	12	8	0	318	6	3	468	13	0	
TOTAL A. CONSERVANCY AND WORKS ...	125	0	6	3,885	11	3	1,040	14	3	1,777	13	2	6,829	7	2	

Annual Form No. 58.—*(Continued.)*

Forest Department, Marwar State. Summary of Expenditure of different Ranges of Marwar Forests during 1891-92.

BUDGET HEADS.	Direction.			Godhwar.			Sojat.			Jodhpur.			Total.			REMARKS.
B.—ESTABLISHMENT.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
I.—SALARIES—																
(a) Superior Establishment	1,800	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	0	0	
(b) Executive Establishment	...	...	...	480	0	0	421	4	3	...	...	...	901	4	3	
(c) Protective Establishment	...	...	...	1,407	9	7	817	8	11	497	8	0	2,722	10	6	
(d) Office Establishment	812	6	9	164	4	10	49	0	0	...	...	...	965	11	7	
(e) Pensionary Contribution	200	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	0	0	
II.—TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE—																
(a) Superior Establishment	965	0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	965	0	9	
(b) Executive Establishment	...	...	...	228	0	4	173	2	0	...	...	...	401	2	4	
(c) Protective Establishment	...	...	...	40	4	0	1	6	0	...	...	...	41	10	0	
(d) Office Establishment	273	6	11	0	8	0	0	9	0	...	...	...	274	7	11	
(e) Keep and feed of conveyance supplied by Raj ...	300	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	0	0	
III.—CONTINGENCIES—																
(a) Stationary	24	2	0	3	0	9	2	3	6	...	...	...	29	6	3	
(b) Carriage of tents and records	43	14	0	1	15	9	1	3	0	...	...	...	47	0	0	
(c) Rents, Rates and Taxes	91	7	11	3	0	6	1	4	0	...	...	...	95	11	11	
(d) Official Postage	49	11	0	5	4	0	5	10	0	4	0	0	64	9	0	
(e) Sundries	327	12	6	6	6	3	3	0	9	...	...	...	337	3	6	
TOTAL B. ESTABLISHMENT ...	4,887	13	10	2,280	4	9	1,476	3	5	501	8	0	9,145	14	0	
Total of Expenditure for Forest Conservancy ...	125	0	6	3,885	11	3	1,040	14	3	1,777	13	2	6,829	7	2	
Arboriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,089	0	6	5,089	0	6	
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,012	14	4	6,160	0	0	2,517	1	8	7,368	11	8	21,064	11	8	

Annual Form No. 59.

Forest Department, Marwar State. Account current for the year 1891-92.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash balance	51	10	9	51	10	9	Expenditure as per annual—						
Revenue as per annual summary Form No. 58	16,863	10	2	16,863	10	2	Summary Form No. 58—						
							Forest conservancy ...	15,975	5	2			
Forest cash remittences—							Arboriculture	5,089	6	6	21,064	11	8
Local—							Forest cash remittances local.						
Forest cheques drawn ...	21,285	0	0	21,285	0	0	Remittances to Treasury ...	16,862	4	11	16,862	4	11
Advances recoverable ...	14,766	4	7	14,766	4	7	Advances recoverable ...	14,803	6	3	14,803	6	3
							Balance in hand.						
							For Revenue	1	5	3			
							„ Expenditure	234	13	5	236	2	8
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	52,966	9	6	TOTAL ...	...	...	...	52,966	9	6

Annual Form No. 60.

Forest Department, Marwar State. Revenue received and outstandings on account of Revenue during 1891-92.

Range.	Particulars.	Outstandings at commencement of year.			Value of sales and other revenue during year.			Total.			Amount realised during year.			Balance due to the Department at end of year.			Remarks.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Godhwar ...	.....	3,624	6	6	15,868	0	6	19,492	7	0	8,973	7	5	10,518	15	7	
Sojat ...	.....	355	4	0	2,904	1	10	3,259	5	10	2,198	4	10	1,061	1	0	
Jodhpur ...	.....	9,015	15	2	7,481	13	4	16,497	12	6	5,691	13	11	10,805	14	7	
	Total ...	12,995	15	8	26,253	15	8	39,249	9	4	16,863	10	2	22,385	15	2	

Annual Form No. 61.

Forest Department, Marwar State. Outstandings and Liabilities on account of Contractors and Disbursers for 1891-92.

Range.	Department Debtor.			Department Creditor.			Balance Due.		Remarks.
	At commencement of year.	Recoveries in cash and value of supplies and work done during the year.	At close of year.	At commencement of year.	Payments made during year.	At close of year.	To Department (Outstandings.)	By Department (Liabilities.)	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Head office ...	... ...	6,298 7 1	6,298 7 1	51 1 9	6,481 9 9	6,533 4 6	234 13 5	... ...	
Gokal Chand Forest Ranger ...	... ...	5,183 8 3	5,183 8 3	....	5,184 15 0	5,184 15 0	1 6 9	... ...	
Jagan Nath Forest Ranger ...	... ...	2,266 5 5	2,266 5 5	....	2,332 7 3	2,332 7 3	66 1 10	... ...	
Basant Ram Forester ...	... ...	7,316 6 11	7,316 6 11	50 5 0	7,286 0 0	7,336 5 6	19 14 7	... ...	
Total ...	... ...	21,064 11 8	21,064 11 8	102 0 3	21,287 0 0	21,387 0 3	322 4 7	... ...	

Annual Form No. 62.

Forest Department, Marwar State. Financial results of the year 1891-92.

Range.	Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Raj Agency.		Other revenue.		Formation, protection and improvement of forests.	Total.		Remarks.
	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.		Receipts.	Charges.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Godhwar	45	3,460	8,928	2,450	256	8,973	6,166	The figures shown under the head of receipts include Rs. 2,505-0-0 received on account of the outstanding of the previous year.
Sojat	60	555	2,138	1,479	483	2,198	2,517	
Jodhpur	2,496	1,313	3,196	966	...	5,692	2,279	
Total ...	2,501	5,328	14,262	4,895	739	16,863	10,962	
Direction	...	...	...	5,013	...	...	5, 13	
Grand Total ...	2,501	5,328	14,262	9,898	739	16,863	15,975	